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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Weather Bureau  
Instrument Division  
SPECIFICATIONS FOR THERMOMETERS, METEOROLOGICAL, MAXIMUM  
Mounted on corrosion resisting steel backs.

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1. Stems- The stems shall be of glass, about 1/4 inch in diameter (between 7/32-inch and 9/32-inch).
2. White strip- To facilitate readings a strip of white glass shall be provided running the full length of the stem back of the bore.
3. Bulbs- Bulbs shall be spherical in form and not less than 3/8-inch nor more than 1/2 inch in diameter. Bulbs shall be of clear glass of a quality that will not change appreciably with age. The bidder will state kind of glass he proposes to use.
4. Length- Length of stem and bulb combined to form the tube shall be 10-1/2 inches (between 10-3/8 inches and 10-5/8 inches).
5. Filling- Thermometers shall be filled with pure mercury; the space not occupied by the mercury to be a vacuum.
6. Terminal nib- As a provision for holding the tube in its proper relation to the back when subsequently mounted, a nib will be formed at the upper end of the stem.
7. Constriction- In order to provide for self registration, a constriction shall be formed at a point not more than 1/2 inch above the bulb. The constricted portion of the stem shall be carefully annealed to minimize residual stresses.
8. Graduations and markings on tubes- All lines, figures, and letters to be etched, clean cut, straight and distinct. Graduations shall be to whole degrees Fahrenheit. The first and each succeeding 5 and 10 degree line to be longer than the remaining lines. Graduations to be numbered at each multiple of 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Numbers below zero to be preceded by a minus sign. The lowest line of graduation must not be nearer the constriction than a distance equal to 10 degrees of the scale. The figures shall be horizontal and above the bore when the stem is horizontal with the bulb to the left. All etchings to be filled with best quality black pigment. Each tube will bear near the upper end a serial number (indicated in the order) and the initials U. S.
9. Scale options.- The approximate scale will be -30° to 110° F.; -20° to 120° F.; or zero to 140° F.; or the equivalent in Centigrade as may be specified in the order.
10. Scale length- The scale will extend over the entire usable length of the tube, about 8 inches, and will be as open as the scale specified in the order permits. Reasonable tolerances above and below the stated limits will be allowed provided they do not produce an unduly



compressed or open scale. The scale must not be concealed by the mounting clamps.

11. Scale error.- At the ice point, 32° Fahrenheit, the scale error must be no greater than 0.2 degree.

At any other point of the scale between plus 12° and a point within 10 degrees of the upper end the error must be no greater than 0.3 degree.

At any point of the scale between plus 12° and a point within 10 degrees of the lower end the error must be no greater than 0.6 degree Fahrenheit.

The change in the error for a distance of 10 degrees must be no greater than 0.3 degree Fahrenheit on any part of the scale.

12. Mounting.- Each thermometer tube must be mounted upon a metal back consisting of a strip, which has parallel sides, of corrosion resisting steel 1/32 inch thick by 29/32 inch (not less than .900 nor more than .910 inches) wide by 12 inches long, conforming to Navy Department Specifications 47S20a dated May 28, 1934, symbol designation CRS1, finish No. 6 Commercial polish, Tampico brushed. A circular hole 11/16 of an inch in diameter must be cut in one end of the strip, forming an opening in which the bulb of the thermometer must be centrally placed. At the opposite or top end of the strip a 1/8-inch hole must be drilled, with its center 1/4-inch from the top margin. A corrugation not less than 1/8-inch deep, curved to fit the thermometer tube, must be formed in the back, the corrugation extending lengthwise from the 11/16-inch hole provided for the bulb to the position of the terminal nib of the glass stem. At the upper end of the corrugation a suitable hole must be cut through the back to receive the terminal nib described in paragraph 6.

13. Markings on backs- Graduation lines for each multiple of 5 degrees must be made on the backs opposite the corresponding graduations on the tube. Appropriate numbers must be made on the back opposite each multiple of 10 degrees. The word "MAXIMUM" must be stamped across the back in a position about 1 inch below the upper end. The serial number of the thermometer and the name of the purchasing bureau will be placed on the right hand margin, at the option of the purchasing bureau or department.

14. Clamps- The glass tubes must be secured to the back by corrosion resisting steel straps, carefully and well made, and so formed as to properly fit and hold the tubes to the back, and attached by fillister head screws No. 1-72, made of corrosion resisting steel.

15. Workmanship.- First class and thoroughly finished instruments are required. For example, stems must be straight and of uniform bore and free from scratches. Lines must be clean cut and straight, without ragged edges. Bulbs must be of uniform thickness and joined to the stems in a smooth and workmanlike manner. Metal parts must be free from burrs, cracks, or rough or sharp edges, but not rounded nor beveled to any perceptible degree.

16. Inspection.- Each instrument will be carefully inspected and tested before acceptance; but recognizing the difficulty attending the production of a large number of thermometers that come within the limits prescribed in these specifications, it is stated that while the purchasing

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results obtained.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of the names of the people who helped.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of the names of the people who helped.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of the names of the people who helped.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of the names of the people who helped.

bureau or department will in its discretion strictly adhere to said specifications, yet it is not the intention to reject instruments inherently correct and of good workmanship, provided the greater part of the thermometers furnished come within the limits herein prescribed, and prove satisfactory throughout.

17. Ten per cent rejection.- It will be understood that failure of 10% or more of the thermometers delivered to meet the specifications herein set forth will subject the entire order to rejection.

18. Test for retreating tendency- The tubes will be placed vertically in a bath having a temperature of 92 degrees Fahrenheit. The bath will then be permitted to cool at a slow rate to ordinary room temperature of about 68 degrees, the tubes remaining vertical and not subject to jar. They must not retreat to room temperatures under test.

19. Test for closeness of constriction- The tubes having been previously subjected to ordinary room temperatures will be placed in a whirling machine with the bulbs in shaved ice and 14 inches from the center of rotation. After allowing time for thorough cooling they will be rotated at a speed of 240 revolutions per minute for a period of one minute. They must then indicate the ice temperature within allowed limits.

20. Prospective bidders will be required to furnish evidence of their ability to produce and deliver in the quantity required thermometers of the character indicated in the above specifications.

21. Ice point.- There must be no change in the ice point measurable by customary methods of testing during a period of 90 days. The right is reserved to delay payment for a period of 90 calendar days for the purpose of making repeat tests to determine shift of the ice point.

B. C. Kadel,  
Chief of Division

Washington, D. C.,  
November 8, 1935.

These specifications supersede specifications for maximum thermometers dated October 15, 1934.



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible theory is the theory of spontaneous generation.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the evidence is very strong and that the theory is well supported by the facts.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the objections to the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the objections are not well founded and that the theory is still valid.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the paper. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the future of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the study is still in its infancy and that much more work is needed.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the importance of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the study is of great importance to the history of science and to the understanding of the world.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the methods of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the methods are still in their infancy and that much more work is needed.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the results are still in their infancy and that much more work is needed.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the paper. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life.